SC 430-2
1/31/90

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

NOVEMBER 1989

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand six hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 975.40 to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DROP

Oklahoma's overall statewide jobless rate averages 4.9 of the labor force during September, October and November, down from 5.0 percent for the August -through-October period. This latest three-month average showed ever greater improvement when compared to the 5.8 percent average for the corresponding period of last year. Oklahoma's latest average was also below the national September-November figure of 5.1 percent, unchanged from both the August-October 1989 and September-November 1988 periods.

NON-FARM JOBS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

November wage and salary employment increased to 1,151,008, or an estimated 2,200 more jobs in Oklahoma, compared with October. The year-ago comparison shows almost 10,000 additional wage and salaried jobs since November of 1988. This marked the fourth consecutive monthly gain and was the highest monthly employment total for 1989.

Three of the eight major non-farm industry divisions added workers over the month. Trade highlighted the advance, netting 1,600 jobs. Retail trade counted 1,800 more employees in advance of the Christmas shopping season. Conversely, wholesale trade, however, dropped 200 workers from state payrolls. Manufacturing and mining also contributed 1,200 jobs each on November, compared to the previous month.

Job losses in the five other major industry divisions of non-farm employment ranged from 500 apiece in government and services to reductions of 300 each in finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities, and 200 in construction. The reductions in government were concentrated at the local level. Service employment recorded its largest decrease from losses in seasonal recreational activities. Cutbacks in finance-insurance-real estate were scattered among the group, while the loss in construction was mainly in the heavy construction sector.

Non-farm wage and salary employment in November gained 9,900 jobs over the year and was at its highest point for this period since November 1985. Service's job growth accounted for two-thirds of the annual increase as 6,700 jobs were added, the largest in health services. Construction recorded the second largest advance, a gain of 1,800 centered in general building and heavy construction. Mining employment was also up by 1,400 jobs, mostly in the dominant oil and gas extraction segment. Retail trade netted 1,100, sparked by a 1,200 job gain in general merchandise stores. Finally, government employment rose 500 jobs, mainly at the state level.

In contrast to the above mentioned employment gains, a drop of 1,000 jobs were divided among transportation-public utilities, where strength occurred in trucking and warehousing over the past year, and the finance-insurance-real estate industry. Meanwhile, manufacturing employment remained stable with 165,200 workers.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WAGES EASE

Manufacturing payrolls in November reflected a small decline from October, based on a survey of 119,00 factory production workers in Oklahoma. November weekly wages averaged $443.94, down from $446.26 for October. This change resulted from a drop in hourly earnings of eight cents to $10.52 and as weekly hours rose minimally to 42.2 from 42.1 hours.

The durable goods sector of manufacturing shows a loss in weekly earnings of $4.12 to $472.14 as hourly earning dipped to $10.98 from $11.05 and the workweek slipped to 43.0 from 43.1 hours. In this sector, earnings losses occurred in the following components as shows on the average hours and earnings table in this publication: primary metal industries, fabricated metal products, and instruments and related products.

Workers in the non-durable goods sector, in contrast to durables workers, averaged slightly higher weekly earnings. This minor increase resulted from both a shorter workweek and lower hourly pay. Three component industries in this sector averaged higher wages, while the other two showed smaller weekly paychecks.

Among the five non-manufacturing industries whose production workers are surveyed monthly, weekly earnings for November increased in three: construction, wholesale trades and retail trades. Specifically, construction workers averaged $460.62, up $7.76 from the corresponding October period as their hourly pay rose to $11.18 from $10.86. Wholesale trade and retail trade, excluding eating and drinking establishments, both had minimal gains in average weekly purposes. The remaining two manufacturing industries oil and gas extraction and public utilities both experienced smaller weekly wages due to lower hourly earnings.

Year-ago comparisons for all manufacturing production workers shows weekly earnings down fractionally from the same period in 1988. This change reflected lower hourly pay and longer weekly hours worked this November than last. By contrast, all of the five non-manufacturing industries had higher weekly paychecks during November compared to the year-earlier period.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES CONTINUE DECLINE

Improving employment opportunities throughout the State of Oklahoma caused the statewide unemployment rate to decline to 4.9 percent during September, October and November, down from 5.0 percent for the August-through-October period. In fact, for the first time in recent history, jobless rates averaged less than 10 percent in every county in Oklahoma during the latest reporting period. Unemployment rates ranged from a 9.1 percent high in Coal and Haskell counties downward to a low of 1.6 percent in Woods County.

Forty-four Oklahoma counties had lower jobless rates during the September-November period than during the August-October span. During the same period, 18 counties showed higher unemployment and percentages were unchanged in 15. Over the year, jobless rates dropped in 68 counties and increased in eight with no change in one county.

The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes six counties, experienced a slight rate decline to 4.3 percent during the September-November from 4.4 percent during the September-November from the 4.4 percent for August-October and 4.9 percent for September-November 1988.

Average jobless rates for the other three metropolitan areas were unchanged for the latest reporting period compared with the August-October 1989 period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - NOVEMBER, 1989

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1982-84 = 100)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	INDEX	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	PERCENT CHANGE NOVEMBER, 1989 MONTH AGO	PERCENT CHANGE NOVEMBER, 1988 YEAR AGO
ALL ITEMS	125.9	100.000	0.2	4.7
FOOD & BEVERAGE	126.7	17.716	0.9	5.4
HOUSING	124.5	42.302	.08*	3.8
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	122.1	6.353	-0.5	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	115.0	17.212	0.4	3.9
MEDICAL CARE	153.9	5.968	0.9	8.5
ENTERTAINMENT	128.6	4.373	0.2	5.2
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES (PERSONAL CARE)	154.1	6.076	1.5	9.3

* Less than one-tenth of one percent.

** UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	5.2%
OKLAHOMA	5.0%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	4.4%
TULSA MSA	5.1%
LAWTON MSA	4.4%
ENID MSA	4.1%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	40.7
OKLAHOMA	42.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	43.8
TULSA MSA	41.5

** Unemployment rates for Oklahoma and Metropolitan Statistical Areas are computed using a 3-month moving average.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1989p	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r
ALL MANUFACTURING	119.0	443.94	446.26	444.52	42.2	42.1	41.7	10.52	10.60	10.66
Durable Goods	76.3	472.14	476.26	448.50	43.0	43.1	42.5	10.98	11.05	11.40
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.3	481.25	478.94	483.48	43.2	43.5	43.4	11.14	11.01	11.14
Primary Metal Ind.	3.8	423.52	452.36	460.78	45.2	43.0	43.8	9.37	10.52	10.52
Fab.Metal Products	12.2	395.12	434.04	411.99	41.9	44.7	44.3	9.43	9.71	9.30
Fab.Struct.Metals	5.5	409.08	419.05	413.32	42.0	42.2	44.3	9.74	9.93	9.33
Mach.Except Elect.	23.2	488.61	486.20	461.25	44.5	44.2	41.0	10.98	11.00	11.25
Oil Field Machinery.	4.7	443.50	443.59	397.88	41.8	40.4	39.2	10.61	10.98	10.15
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.8	434.61	424.54	456.42	43.9	43.1	42.3	9.90	9.85	10.79
Transport. Equip.	15.5	599.26	580.25	642.00	41.5	40.1	42.8	14.44	14.47	15.00
Instr./Related Prod.	1.7	451.22	464.62	472.80	47.1	47.8	44.9	9.58	9.72	10.53
Non-Durable Goods	42.7	394.69	393.66	374.51	40.9	40.5	40.4	9.65	9.72	9.27
Food & Kindred Prod	8.4	354.71	361.09	335.83	43.1	41.6	43.0	8.23	8.68	7.81
Apparel & Other Text.	8.1	213.46	203.68	196.27	38.6	38.0	37.6	5.53	5.36	5.22
Paper & Allied Prod	3.1	446.32	438.78	469.36	42.8	42.6	43.1	10.90	10.30	10.89
Printing & Publish.	5.5	391.24	404.26	368.48	39.4	41.0	39.2	9.93	9.86	9.40
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	335.58	327.82	317.91	35.7	34.8	35.6	9.40	9.42	8.93
Petroleum Refining	3.9	578.00	575.36	566.78	40.0	39.9	36.9	14.45	14.42	15.36
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	20.7	505.27	508.03	487.34	44.4	44.1	41.3	11.38	11.52	11.80
Construction	20.5	460.62	452.86	426.60	41.2	41.7	39.5	11.18	10.86	10.80
Public Utilities	21.7	533.68	542.55	530.05	40.4	40.1	40.4	13.21	13.53	13.12
Wholesale Trade	45.4	395.52	394.88	367.75	40.4	40.5	39.5	9.79	9.75	9.31
*Retail Trade	125.0	192.20	190.30	187.88	31.1	31.3	30.8	6.18	6.08	6.10

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	* NUMBER (In Thousands) NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	PERCENT CHANGE OCT 89 NOV 89	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OCT 89 NOV 89	NOV 88 NOV 89
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,151.0	1,148.8	1,141.1	0.2	2.2	9.9
Manufacturing	165.2	164.0	165.2	0.7	1.2	0.0
Durable Goods	102.7	102.0	103.2	0.7	0.7	-0.5
Lumber & Wood Prod.	3.1	3.2	3.0	-3.1	-0.1	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.1	10.3	10.9	-1.9	-0.2	-0.8
Primary Metal Industries	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	16.1	15.4	16.0	4.5	0.7	0.1
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.1	0.0
Machinery Exc.Electrical	32.9	32.7	32.2	0.6	0.2	0.7
Constr. & Related Mach.	11.0	10.8	11.0	1.9	0.2	0.0
Oil Field Machinery	7.5	7.3	7.2	2.7	0.2	0.3
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Elect.& Electronic Equip	9.0	9.1	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.0
Transportation Equip.	19.8	19.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.4	11.3	11.9	0.9	0.1	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.7	2.5	2.9	8.0	0.2	-0.2
Non-Durable Goods	62.5	62.0	62.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.1	13.8	14.1	2.2	0.3	0.0
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.8	8.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Newspapers & Period.	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.8	11.6	11.5	1.7	0.2	0.3
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	0.1	0.1
Mining	45.4	44.2	44.0	2.7	1.2	1.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	43.3	42.1	41.9	2.9	1.2	1.4
Construction	35.3	35.5	33.5	-0.6	-0.2	1.8
HV Const.Contractors	8.4	8.8	8.1	-4.5	-0.4	0.3
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.6	61.9	62.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6
Transportation	34.4	34.6	34.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
Railroad Transportation	1.7	1.8	1.9	-5.6	-0.1	-0.2
Trucking & Warehousing	15.1	15.1	16.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Serv.	27.2	27.3	27.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	278.5	276.9	277.4	0.6	1.6	1.1
Wholesale Trade	58.2	58.4	58.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	220.3	218.5	219.2	0.8	1.8	1.1
Gen.Merchandise Stores	30.4	29.5	29.2	3.1	0.9	1.2
Department Stores	24.0	23.3	N/A	3.0	0.7	N/A
Food Stores	40.0	39.4	40.8	1.5	0.6	-0.8
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	25.7	25.8	25.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Apparel & Acces.Stores	13.9	13.3	13.6	4.5	0.6	0.3
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.6	57.9	58.6	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0
Banking	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.3	9.2	9.6	1.1	0.1	-0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.2	8.3	8.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1
Services	258.1	258.6	251.4	-0.2	-0.5	6.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.4	12.3	12.5	0.8	0.1	-0.1
Personal Services	12.2	12.3	12.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.1
Motion Pictures	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	83.1	82.6	77.9	0.6	0.5	5.2
Hospitals	31.3	30.8	29.5	1.6	0.5	1.8
Educational Services	16.5	16.4	13.9	0.6	0.1	2.6
Government, Total	249.3	249.8	248.8	-0.2	-0.5	0.5
Federal Government	49.5	49.5	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
State and Local Government	199.8	200.3	199.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.4
**State Government	76.6	76.5	72.5	0.1	0.1	4.1
Local Government	123.2	123.8	126.9	-0.5	-0.6	-3.7

p=preliminary r=revised

* Data are revised on a monthly and yearly basis in order that the estimates may reflect the most recent information available. Estimates of all employees by industry are based on a sample of 3800 employers. These estimates may depart from actual monthly levels of employment. This may be caused by: (1) changes in industry, ownership, or area classification, (2) the opening and closing of nonsample establishments, (3) sampling or response errors, and (4) the modification of benchmark source data.

** The state employee full-time equivalency (FTE) count for Nov. 1989 is 62,521. FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

NA - Due to a change in the Standard Industrial Coding (SIC) structure in this industry, data in 1989 is not comparable to previous years.

SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 1989

* OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	** UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SEP 89p NOV 89p	AUG 89r OCT 89r	SEP 88r NOV 88r
	U. S.	117,953,000	6,349,000	124,302,000	5.1	5.1	5.1
	OKLAHOMA	1,449,100	74,300	1,523,400	4.9	5.0	5.8
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	8,010	430	8,440	5.1	5.1	5.5
2	ALFALFA	3,250	100	3,350	3.0	2.7	2.9
3	ATOKA	7,770	400	8,170	4.9	4.7	5.3
4	BEAVER	3,170	100	3,270	3.1	3.0	3.5
5	BECKHAM	7,710	490	8,200	6.0	6.4	7.1
6	BLAINE	5,770	220	5,990	3.7	4.0	4.5
7	BRYAN	14,180	580	14,760	3.9	3.9	5.2
8	CADDO	11,040	880	11,920	7.4	7.7	8.4
9	CANADIAN	34,200	1,400	35,600	3.9	4.0	4.7
10	CARTER	18,600	1,250	19,850	6.3	6.5	7.0
11	CHEROKEE	14,920	760	15,680	4.8	4.9	7.2
12	CHOCTAW	5,290	470	5,760	8.2	7.7	8.3
13	CIMARRON	1,790	50	1,840	2.7	2.7	4.3
14	CLEVELAND	81,475	3,200	84,675	3.8	3.8	4.6
15	COAL	2,310	230	2,540	9.1	9.4	9.7
16	COMANCHE	47,025	2,150	49,175	4.4	4.4	5.3
17	COTTON	3,020	140	3,160	4.4	4.7	3.7
18	CRAIG	6,340	280	6,620	4.2	4.2	5.5
19	CREEK	26,250	1,700	27,950	6.1	6.5	7.3
20	CUSTER	14,230	540	14,770	3.7	4.0	4.2
21	DELAWARE	10,290	560	10,850	5.2	4.8	6.1
22	DEWEY	2,520	100	2,620	3.8	3.4	4.1
23	ELLIS	2,400	90	2,490	3.6	3.1	3.9
24	GARFIELD	26,650	1,125	27,775	4.1	4.1	4.8
25	GARVIN	11,090	670	11,760	5.7	5.9	7.0
26	GRADY	16,460	1,150	17,610	6.5	6.9	8.1
27	GRANT	3,040	80	3,120	2.6	2.8	2.8
28	GREER	2,790	100	2,890	3.5	3.4	3.7
29	HARMON	1,720	80	1,800	4.4	4.8	5.4
30	HARPER	2,380	70	2,450	2.9	2.8	3.5
31	HASKELL	4,080	410	4,490	9.1	10.0	10.7
32	HUGHES	4,700	410	5,110	8.0	8.4	12.8
33	JACKSON	10,660	530	11,190	4.7	5.0	5.3
34	JEFFERSON	3,520	150	3,670	4.1	4.4	5.5
35	JOHNSTON	3,810	230	4,040	5.7	5.7	6.1
36	KAY	25,075	1,050	26,125	4.0	4.3	4.6
37	KINGFISHER	6,570	200	6,770	3.0	3.2	4.3
38	KIOWA	5,230	230	5,460	4.2	4.0	4.1
39	LATIMER	4,370	290	4,660	6.2	7.0	8.3
40	LEFLORE	20,040	1,460	21,500	6.8	7.1	6.6
41	LINCOLN	11,900	730	12,630	5.8	5.9	7.0
42	LOGAN	12,870	550	13,420	4.1	4.1	4.2
43	LOVE	4,070	170	4,240	4.0	3.7	4.6
44	McCLAIN	10,590	480	11,070	4.3	4.3	5.2
45	McCURTAIN	14,270	860	15,130	5.7	6.1	6.8

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 89p NOV 89p	AUG 89r OCT 89r	SEP 88r NOV 88r
46 McINTOSH	6,380	270	6,650	4.1	4.2	4.1
47 MAJOR	3,600	140	3,740	3.7	3.7	5.3
48 MARSHALL	4,230	230	4,460	5.2	5.3	6.4
49 MAYES	13,810	1,120	14,930	7.5	7.7	7.4
50 MURRAY	5,650	430	6,080	7.1	7.1	6.8
51 MUSKOGEE	29,175	1,675	30,850	5.4	5.7	8.1
52 NOBLE	4,830	200	5,030	4.0	3.7	4.4
53 NOWATA	3,570	290	3,860	7.5	7.4	7.9
54 OKFUSKEE	5,350	290	5,640	5.1	5.3	6.9
55 OKLAHOMA	306,775	13,950	320,725	4.3	4.5	4.9
56 OKMULGEE	13,975	1,050	15,025	7.0	7.3	9.2
57 OSAGE	16,200	825	17,025	4.8	4.5	6.0
58 OTTAWA	11,000	1,000	12,000	8.3	7.9	8.0
59 PAWNEE	7,470	490	7,960	6.2	6.3	7.3
60 PAYNE	31,225	1,425	32,650	4.4	4.6	3.8
61 PITTSBURG	16,075	1,175	17,250	6.8	7.4	9.7
62 PONTOTOC	16,380	820	17,200	4.8	5.0	5.5
63 POTTAWATOMIE	24,825	1,350	26,175	5.2	5.1	5.8
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,720	300	5,020	6.0	6.1	6.1
65 ROGER MILLS	1,760	100	1,860	5.4	5.2	5.9
66 ROGERS	23,230	1,680	24,910	6.7	6.9	8.3
67 SEMINOLE	9,610	810	10,420	7.8	7.8	9.6
68 SEQUOYAH	15,640	1,040	16,680	6.2	6.2	6.5
69 STEPHENS	17,950	930	18,880	4.9	5.1	6.4
70 TEXAS	8,380	290	8,670	3.3	3.6	4.2
71 TILLMAN	4,510	240	4,750	5.1	5.4	5.4
72 TULSA	242,700	12,475	255,175	4.9	4.9	6.0
73 WAGONER	20,130	950	21,080	4.5	4.4	5.8
74 WASHINGTON	22,250	720	22,970	3.1	3.3	4.6
75 WASHITA	5,490	300	5,790	5.2	5.4	5.6
76 WOODS	5,590	90	5,680	1.6	1.8	2.6
77 WOODWARD	9,270	490	9,760	5.0	5.3	7.4
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	470,700	20,900	491,600	4.3	4.4	4.9
TULSA MSA	328,500	17,700	346,200	5.1	5.1	6.3
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS						
A -NORTHWEST	35,500	1,300	36,800	3.5		
B -SOUTHWEST	49,600	2,400	52,000	4.6		
C -NORTH CENTRAL	78,800	3,100	81,900	3.8		
D -SOUTH CENTRAL	114,100	6,100	120,200	5.1		
E -CENTRAL	365,300	16,200	381,500	4.2		
F -TULSA	285,200	15,000	300,200	5.0		
G -EAST CENTRAL	95,100	5,500	100,600	5.5		
H -SOUTHERN	88,100	5,000	93,100	5.4		
I -NORTHEAST	90,500	5,700	96,200	5.9		
J -EASTERN	108,200	6,200	114,400	5.4		
K -SOUTHEAST	68,800	5,000	73,800	6.8		
L -CLEVELAND	70,100	2,900	73,000	4.0		

* Data included in this table are estimates developed using methodologies and statistical adjustments prescribed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

p = Preliminary r=revised

** Unemployment rates for Oklahoma and MSA are computed using a 3-month moving average.

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	OCT 89 NOV 89	NOV 88 NOV 89
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	412.4	410.8	411.2	1.6	1.2
MANUFACTURING	49.8	49.4	49.3	0.4	0.5
DURABLE GOODS	34.1	34.1	33.6	0.0	0.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-0.1
Machinery	14.8	14.9	14.2	-0.1	0.6
Macn. Except Electric	12.2	12.3	11.4	-0.1	0.8
Electric & Electronic Equip	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.7	9.6	9.7	0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.7	15.3	15.7	0.4	0.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	-0.4
Printing & Publishing	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.1
MINING	10.3	10.3	11.1	0.0	-0.8
CONSTRUCTION	11.4	11.7	12.1	-0.3	-0.7
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.1	19.3	0.1	0.9
Transportation	10.5	10.4	9.7	0.1	0.8
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.7	9.7	9.6	0.0	0.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	102.9	102.0	101.6	0.9	1.3
Wholesale Trade	21.1	21.3	21.4	-0.2	-0.3
Retail Trade	81.8	80.7	80.2	1.1	1.6
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.4	23.4	23.8	0.0	-0.4
Banking	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.1
Credit Agencies Other Than Ban.	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	94.5	94.7	96.3	-0.2	-1.8
Health Services	29.1	29.3	27.6	-0.2	1.5
Hospitals	12.7	12.6	12.3	0.1	0.4
Educational Services	5.4	5.6	5.6	-0.2	-0.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	99.9	99.2	97.7	0.7	2.2
Total Federal Government	30.2	30.3	30.3	-0.1	-0.1
Total State/Local Gover.	69.7	68.9	67.4	0.8	2.3
Total State Government	33.7	33.1	32.8	0.6	0.9
Total Local Government	36.0	35.8	34.6	0.2	1.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The 4.3 percent unemployment rate estimated in November for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area is another indicator that the local six-county area is in a recovery mode. This is further supported by a tightening labor force situation.

The positive trend of unemployment was dampened somewhat by the 1,900 decline in total employment, but is only somewhat higher than the year-to-year drop.

The payroll series was estimated 1,600 higher as government rose 700; retail trade moved up 1,100; and manufacturing added 400. The other major industry divisions showed only minor changes.

Since last November, the wage and salary employment has increased by 1,200. The major contributors to the increase were a 2,200 jump in government, a 1,300 rise in wholesale-retail trade, and the 900 increase in transportation-public utilities. Services, mining, and construction were the major detractors from the overall employment increase.

All manufacturing production workers, currently estimated at 36,000, averaged $494.06 per week in November, up $7.00 from October and $21.00 lower than last November. This month, the average workweek was extended by one-half hour while the wage rate held steady.

Over the year, durable goods workers lost $45.00 per week as wage rates fell $1.26 and the workweek expanded almost 2.0 hours. Nondurables gained $39.00 due mostly to a $1.05 higher wage rate.

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r
ALL MANUFACTURING	494.06	487.13	515.59	43.8	43.3	43.4	11.28	11.25	11.88
Durable Goods	517.09	509.18	562.86	44.5	44.2	43.7	11.62	11.52	12.88
Prim. & Fab. Metals	391.78	386.55	404.55	43.1	42.2	44.9	9.09	9.16	9.01
Machinery	555.26	550.26	548.10	48.2	47.6	42.0	11.52	11.56	13.05
Nondurable Goods	431.99	427.41	392.62	41.9	40.9	42.4	10.31	10.45	9.26
Food & Kindred Prod	377.14	383.13	341.22	43.2	43.0	47.0	8.73	8.91	7.26
Printing & Pub.	456.40	452.17	389.51	40.0	40.3	38.3	11.41	11.22	10.17

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	OCT 89r NOV 89p	NOV 88r NOV 89p
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	307.5	306.5	300.0	1.0	7.5
MANUFACTURING	50.5	50.1	50.3	0.4	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	39.7	39.4	39.5	0.3	0.2
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.8	4.1	-0.1	-0.4
Primary & Fabricated Metals	12.2	11.8	11.7	0.4	0.5
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	9.7	9.4	9.4	0.3	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.5	5.3	5.2	0.2	0.3
Machinery	13.9	13.8	13.4	0.1	0.5
Mach.Except Electric	10.3	10.4	10.0	-0.1	0.3
Const.& Related Machinery	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.6	3.4	3.4	-0.2	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.2	7.3	7.3	-0.1	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	10.8	10.7	10.8	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	14.5	14.9	14.3	-0.4	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	9.1	8.9	9.6	0.2	-0.5
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.6	24.4	23.5	0.2	1.1
Transportation	17.0	16.9	16.0	0.1	1.0
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.6	7.5	7.5	0.1	0.1
TRADE	72.5	71.7	70.5	0.8	2.0
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.3	18.4	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	54.1	53.4	52.1	0.7	2.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.8	17.7	17.4	0.1	0.4
Banking	4.0	4.0	4.3	0.0	-0.3
SERVICES	81.4	81.3	78.1	0.1	3.3
Health Services	25.1	24.9	23.4	0.2	1.7
Hospitals	12.5	12.4	11.9	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	6.5	6.4	6.9	0.1	-0.4
GOVERNMENT	37.1	37.5	36.3	-0.4	0.8
Federal	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
State	6.3	6.0	5.6	0.3	0.7
Local	25.9	26.6	25.8	-0.7	0.1

p=preliminary

r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The unemployment rate in the Tulsa MSA for the measurement period ending in November, 1989 was 5.1 percent based upon the three month moving average methodology. This was unchanged from that for the previous three month measurement period, but significantly lower than the 6.3 percent rate for the same time frame one year earlier. The indicated 2,200 employment drop between the two most recent measurement periods is primarily seasonal in nature. The current employment total surpassed the level for a year ago by 8,500 and unemployment shrank by 3,700 or over 17 percent over the year.

Non-farm wage and salary employment totals also continued to show jobs expansion. The month-to-month increase was 1,000 and 7,500 more were employed than last year. The most significant month-to-month increases occurred in the trade and manufacturing industries. The 700 drop in local government resulted from the return to normal employment levels following the state fair in October. Over the year the service producing sector provided 7,600 new jobs while the goods-producing sector had a loss of 100 employees. The services industry alone provided 3,300 new jobs over the year.

The average weekly earnings for the estimated 33,300 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA was down over $13 to $449.03 in November. Cause of the lower weekly pay was a .7 hour shorter workweek. Durable goods workers hourly earnings were down only 7 cents but their work week was 1.4 hours shorter than the previous month. Non-durable goods workers weekly paychecks averaged over $13 higher as their work week was 2.7 hours longer and hourly pay was down by 31 cents. Hourly earnings were generally higher over the year for all sectors, while the work week on the average was shorter than last November.

TULSA

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r
ALL MANUFACTURING	449.03	462.51	460.32	41.5	42.2	42.9	10.82	10.96	10.73
Durable goods	460.78	479.36	477.17	41.4	42.8	43.3	11.13	11.20	11.02
Prim & Fab. Metals	421.51	460.80	457.61	41.9	45.0	46.6	10.06	10.24	9.82
Machinery	409.25	417.99	427.14	40.4	41.1	42.0	10.13	10.17	10.17
Non-Durable Goods	392.60	379.46	379.14	41.9	39.2	40.9	9.37	9.68	9.27
Printing & Pub	433.02	443.11	415.90	39.8	40.1	40.3	10.88	11.05	10.32

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate for the Enid MSA was 4.1 for the three-month period from September thru November, 1989, unchanged from the previous period. Unemployment moved slightly lower, while total employment dropped 350 between the most recent measurement periods. Total labor force indicated a 600 decline from the same period one-year-age. Unemployment shrank by 16.7 percent over the year resulting in the drop in the current unemployment rate from the 4.8 percent registered a year ago.

Non-farm wage and salary employment increased by 200 in November as the services, retail trade, and transportation sectors added 100 employees each and durable goods manufacturing declined by 100 jobs over the month. Wage and salary employment was also 200 higher than the level for a year ago. Services, retail trade, and government employment showed over-the-year gains, while mining, wholesale trade, and non-durable goods manufacturing had jobs losses.

ENID

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	OCT 89r NOV 89p	NOV 88r NOV 89p
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.5	21.3	21.3	0.2	0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.4	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.1
MINING	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.0
TRADE	6.1	6.0	6.0	0.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	4.7	0.1	0.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.6	5.5	0.1	0.2
GOVERNMENT	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1
Local	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total employment in the Lawton Metropolitan Statistical Area fell 350 in November but still stands 1,325 higher than the November 1988 total. The unemployment rate and level are both substantially below last year and labor force participation is up.

The non-farm wage and salary level fell 100 in November and now stands at 34,600. Retail trade dropped 200 and manufacturing lost 100. This was offset somewhat by the 200 increase in local government employment.

On a yearly comparison basis, job growth in government, services, manufacturing, and finance-insurance-real estate were more than ample to offset small losses in construction and trade, pushing total non-agricultural employment 1,100 higher than last November.

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	NOV 1989p	OCT 1989r	NOV 1988r	OCT 89 NOV 89	NOV 88 NOV 89
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	34.6	34.7	33.5	-0.1	1.1
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.8	3.6	-0.1	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.1
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TRADE	8.3	8.5	8.5	-0.2	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.4	7.6	7.6	-0.2	-0.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.1
SERVICES	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	12.1	11.9	11.1	0.2	1.0
Federal	5.8	5.8	5.1	0.0	0.7
State	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.1
Local	4.9	4.7	4.7	0.2	0.2

p=preliminary

r=revised